

APRIL 11.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-eight members present.

The death of Prof. Constant Duméril, of Paris, was announced.

A paper was presented for publication entitled—

“Morphology of the Carpellary scales in *Larix*.” By THOMAS MEEHAN.

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APRIL 18.

Mr. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-nine members present.

PROF. LEIDY made the following remarks on some extinct turtles from Wyoming Territory:—

Several species of extinct turtles from the tertiary deposits of Wyoming differ from those previously described by me from the same formation. They are indicated by imperfect, though sufficiently characteristic, remains, sent to me by Dr. J. Van A. Carter, of Fort Bridger; and by others obtained during Prof. Hayden's exploring expedition the last year.

*ANOSTEIRA ORNATA*.—One of the turtles is founded upon a number of isolated plates and fragments of others of the carapace of about four different individuals, obtained from Church Buttes and Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming. The specimens are mainly marginal, including two pygal plates. The latter are remarkably thick at the fore part, where they are hollowed into a concavity directed forward, and bounded below by a projecting ledge. This concavity continues outward and forward upon the contiguous marginal plates as a groove, bounded by an inferior ledge, which would appear gradually to become narrower, and disappear at the third marginal plates in advance. The upper part of the pygal plate slopes on each side from a median acute ridge or carina, which subsides at the posterior third. The marginal and pygal have all been conjoined with the costal plates by suture, and the former in addition by gomphosis, as in living emydes. The free surfaces of the plates are closely covered with radiant elevations. These centrally form rounded tubercles and peripherally more or less interrupted ridges with more or less interrupted branches. Apparently in younger plates the elevations form more continuous radiant and branching ridges, which would appear in older animals to have become more and more broken so as to form rounded tubercles. In some specimens the radiant ridged appearance is more conspicuous on the under surface of the marginal plates,

[July 4,